

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

CONNECTED WITH

NATIVE AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4, 1845.

Resolved, That we do hereby form ourselves into a national political party, for the radical reform of abuses, and the preservation of our institutions and our liberties, under the name of the Native American Party.

1. That as Native Americans, we cannot consent to give our political suffrages to any other than to those born on our soil and matured among our institutions.

2. That no foreigner hereafter coming to these United States, shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, until he shall have been a resident here at least twenty-one years.

3. That the Bible, as the only basis of pure Christianity, lies at the bottom of all true liberty and equality, and thus, as the corner-stone of our free institutions, should be freely read by all men.

4. That removals from important offices under the general government, should be made like appointments, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or other approving body, except in the absence of the Senate, when the President may have the power to suspend *for cause*.

5. That these principles, lying as they do, at the very foundation of our political freedom, and our national existence, involve, and are paramount to all others, however important to our external prosperity.

6. That the interest—the honor of the nation, as well as the real welfare of all parties, require that subordinate party questions should be made to yield to the great principles for which we are contending.

7. That organizations of Native American Associations should be established in all the townships and wards of cities throughout the United States.

8. That the appointment of two delegates from each Congressional District, be recommended to meet in General Convention, on the 2d Tuesday of May, 1847, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and that the place of meeting be Pittsburgh, Pa.

9. That we advocate the principle, that no alien should be naturalized, except on the production of a Custom House certificate, to be procured on his landing on these American shores, proving his residence of twenty-one years; such certificate to be given up to be canceled.

10. That we hold it to be the duty of all true Native Americans, to give their suffrages to those only, who subscribe heartily to our principles and will maintain them.

11. That as Native Americans, we hold it to be our duty to take high moral ground on all subjects, to grapple with the principles of right, of truth, and of justice, without regard to mere questions of availa-

bility, and to contend for them fearlessly against the world.

12. That the several Executive Committees of the States be requested to appoint, each, two proper persons, to constitute a Corresponding National Committee.

13. That while every constitutional effort should be made to guard against the deleterious consequences of a rapidly increasing immigration, by the enactment of the most efficient laws, for the accomplishment of that all important object, still a generous magnanimity requires that those aliens who are, or may become inhabitants of the United States, should be kindly received, and every privilege extended to them, except that of participating in any of our political administrations, and exercising the right of suffrage, until after a residence of at least twenty-one years.

14. That as Native Americans, we will foster and defend all the great interests of our country, its agriculture, its commerce, its mechanics, and manufactures, navigation, mining, and science, fine arts, and literature, against the world.

15. That we do advocate the passage of laws, imposing upon all foreigners coming hither for purposes of permanent residence, a capitation-tax, sufficiently large to prevent the excessive influx of vicious and pauper emigrants, and that we do this as a matter of self-defence.

16. That we urge the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture, by permanent provision for general education, believing the intelligence of the people to be necessary to the right use and the permanence of our liberties, civil and religious.

17. That the Native American party do, and will continue to advocate the principle that the naturalization of foreigners be confined exclusively to the Courts of the U. States, and also that a public registration of all applicants for the elective franchise be made.

18. That we advocate the universal toleration of every religious faith and sect, and the total separation of all sectarianism and politics.

19. That we recommend that no alien be permitted to land in these United States, without a certificate of good moral character, and who is able to provide for his own support, which certificate shall be signed by the United States Consul of the port from whence he sailed; and also, that a registry be made of said alien, in conformity with the Act of Congress, passed in 1802, under President Jefferson.

H. A. S. DEARBORNE, Mass.

President.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION

AND

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIBERTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY PROFESSOR MORSE.

Does this heading seem singular? What, it will be said, is it at all probable that any nation, or combination of nations, can entertain designs against us; a people so peaceable, and at the same time so distant? Knowing the daily increasing resources of this country in all the means of defence against foreign aggression, how absurd in the nations abroad to dream of a conquest on this soil? Let me, nevertheless, ask attention, while I humbly offer my reasons for believing that a conspiracy exists, that its plans are already in operation, and that we are attacked in a vulnerable quarter, which cannot be defended by our ships, our forts, or our armies.

Who among us is not aware that a mighty struggle of *opinion* is in our days agitating all the nations of Europe; that there is a war going on between *despotism* on one side, and *liberty* on the other. And with what deep anxiety should Americans watch the vicissitudes of the conflict.

"As long as I live," says the Emperor,* "I will oppose a will of iron to the progress of liberal opinions. The present generation is lost, but we must labor with zeal and earnestness to improve the spirit of that to come. It may require an hundred years; I am not unreasonable, I give you a whole age, but you must work without relaxation."

This is language without ambiguity, bold undisguised; it is the clear official disclosure of the determination of the Holy Alliance against liberty. It proclaims unextinguishable hatred, a *will of iron*. There is no compromise with liberty, a *hundred years* of efforts unrelaxed, if necessary, shall be put forth to crush it forever. Its very name must be blotted from the earth. What! and is there a Holy Alliance, a "*union of Christian princes*," leagued to extinguish the kindling sparks of liberty in Europe? and will they make no effort to quench the great altar-fires, that blaze in their strength in the temples of this land of liberty?

With declarations before us, thus officially put forth by despotism, and of such exterminating hostility to liberty, is it not possible that an attack on us may be made from a quarter, and in a shape, little expected? Should we not at least look about us? Nations may be attacked and conquered too, with other weapons than the sword.

Every revolution that has occurred in Europe for the last half century, has been in a greater or less degree the consequence of our own glorious Revolution. The great political truths there promulgated to the world, are the seed of the disorders and conspiracies, and revolutions of Europe. Can despotism know all this, and not feel it necessary to do something to counteract the evil? *Austria is now acting in this country*. She has devised a grand scheme. She has organized a great plan for doing something here, which *she*, at least, deems important. She has her Jesuit missionaries travelling through the land; she has supplied them with money, and has furnished a fountain for a regular supply. These are not surmises. They are facts. Some *official documents*, giving the constitution and doings of this *Foreign Society*, have lately made their appearance in the New York Observer, and have been copied extensively into other journals of the country.—This Society, having ostensibly a *religious* object, has been for nearly four years at work in the United States, without attracting, out of the religious world, much attention to its

operations.—The great patron of this *apparently religious* scheme is no less a personage than the *Emperor of Austria*. The Society is called the *St. Leopold Foundation*. * Of Austria.

THE LEOPOLD FOUNDATION.

This is a Society in Europe, whose funds are derived, in part, from the money paid by the people to have their sins pardoned. The price is duly regulated. Crimes are paid for in proportion to their size; and the proceeds, thus taken from the poor slaves of superstition, are paid into this Leopold Society, for the kind purpose of shedding European Popish light upon our Republican darkness!!! And such a system finds apologists and advocates in the United States. The Leopold Foundation has, for its ultimate object, the extinction of *republicanism* in America.

The very year before its institution, Professor Schlegel, a very learned historian, who stood high in the confidence of the Austrian government, delivered a course of lectures at Vienna, the avowed object of which was to prove, that *Popery* and *Monarchy* had always been the natural allies and supporters of each other, as were also *Republicanism* and *Protestanism*. At the close of the 17th lecture of this course, we find the following declaration:

"The true nursery of all these destructive principles"—alluding to the *republican* principles on which he was lecturing—"the revolutionary school for France and the rest of Europe, has been North America. Thence the evil has spread over many other lands, either by natural contagion, or by arbitrary communication."

Here we have a declaration, by one in the confidence of the Austrian cabinet, employed to write proclamations and draft edicts for his government, that *our country is the revolutionary school for all Europe, and that the republican principles, of which it is the true nursery, are of pernicious and destructive tendency*.

What next? Why, if American republicanism was the source of the troubles and the insecurity of European Monarchs, and if Popery was the natural ally and supporter of Monarchy—and what more natural allies than *ecclesiastical* and *civil* despotism?—then it became a matter of vital interest to crowned heads, to establish popery in America for the subversion of our republicanism. Make Romanism the prevailing religion of this country, and this hot-bed of "pernicious principles" would be broken up and destroyed. Accordingly, the very next year, the Society "for aiding Roman Catholic Missions in America," was instituted at the very place where these lectures were delivered; with prince Metternich, the Austrian premier, at the head of it! Put this fact by the side of the declaration of the Duke of Richmond, and who can resist the conclusion, that Roman Catholic missions are prosecuted in this country with the express design of overthrowing our free institutions?

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

The following language to the Duke of Richmond, while Governor of the Canadas, and is reported by Mr. H. G. Gates, of Montreal, who was present when it was uttered.

The Duke, a short time prior to his death, in speaking of the government of the United States, said: "it was weak, inconsistent, and bad, and could not long exist." "It will be destroyed; it ought not, and will not be permitted to exist; for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. The curse of the French Revolution, and subsequent wars and commotions in Europe, are to be attributed to its example; and so long as it exists, no prince will be safe upon his throne; and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they have been determined upon its destruction, and have come to an understanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it; and they will *eventually succeed by subversion rather than conquest.*" "All the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe will be carried into that country; it is and will be a receptacle for the bad and disaffected population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers, or to supply the navies; and the European governments will favor such a course. This will create a surplus and a majority of low population, who are so very easily excited; and they will bring with them their principles, and in nine cases out of ten, adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, customs, and religion, and will transmit them to their posterity, and in many cases propagate them among the natives. These men will become citizens, and by the constitution and laws will be invested with the right of suffrage. The different grades of society will then be created by the elevation of a few, and by degrading many, and thus a heterogeneous population will be formed, speaking different languages, and of different religions and sentiments, and to make them act, think and feel alike, in political affairs, will be like mixing oil and water; hence, discord, dissension, anarchy, and civil war will ensue, and some popular individual will assume the government, and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the emigrants, and many of the natives will sustain him." "The Church of Rome has a design upon that country, and it will, in time, be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic." "I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it."

THE POPE'S FOREIGN JESUITS.

A sufficient ground of opposition is found in the character of the agents who are made use of to accomplish this great revolution. History furnishes evidence—sanctioned by Roman Catholics themselves—that the Jesuits, who are swarming over this country, are men whose principles and practices have been dangerous to the peace and order of all governments. With them all things are right when sanctified by the end. To lie, to assassinate by the steel and the chalice, are with them, virtuous deeds, when they promote the interests of Rome. The proof of this, is on the pages of Molina, Lessius, Vasquez, Escobar, and the rest quoted by Pascal, in his provincial Letters. And we refer, for their practical results, to the ecclesiastical and political history of Europe, for the best comment on their enormities.

Their perfect internal discipline, their entire obedience to their leader, the art with which they adapted their instruction to every class of people, the consummate ability, learning, and judgment which they displayed, rendered them the most powerful and opulent of the monastic orders. They became the grand bulwark of popery. The facility with which they relaxed the moral system of Christianity, and accommodated it to the propensities of mankind, rendered them exceedingly popular. The characteristics of the Jesuits were craft and subtlety. They were perfectly unscrupulous in the use of means for the accomplishment of their ends. This powerful Society was ultimately suppressed, first by the French Parliament, then by Spain, Portugal, &c., and finally the order was extinguished by Pope Clement

XIV., in 1773. *This dangerous order has been revived by Pope Pius VII.* It is spreading itself firmly in the United States, and, with its wonted policy, seeming to adapt itself to the institutions of the country, while by getting the control of education, it prepares to modify and direct those institutions at its will.

In the Jesuits oath is—

1. An acknowledgment that Protestant governments are illegal, without the "sacred confirmation" of the Pope, and may safely be destroyed.
2. A renunciation of "any allegiance as due to any heretical" state, named Protestant.
3. A solemn pledge to do their utmost to "destroy all their pretended powers, regal or otherwise."

Comment, on the relations which these agents of the Pope sustain to our Protestant government, is needless. They are found as agents, preachers, editors, orators, and are the originators, or promoters of a majority of the mobs and riots that for ten years past have distracted this country. One of their great aims being, to bring our government and institutions and laws, into disrepute, that Protestantism may no longer have the credit and the glory of building up this great nation.

They are Jesuits, in the pay and employ of *despotic government*, they are *foreigners*, who have been schooled in foreign seminaries in the doctrine of passive obedience; they are foreigners under vows of perpetual celibacy, and having, therefore, no deep and permanent interest in this country; they are foreigners, bound by the strong ties of pecuniary interest and ambition, to the service of a foreign despot. Is there no danger to our free institutions from a host commanded by such men, whose numbers are constantly increasing the power arising from the right to refuse absolution to those who do not comply with their commands. And should not the men who possess such powers be jealously watched by all lovers of liberty?

Is it possible that these Jesuits can have a sincere attachment to the principles of free institutions? Do not these principles oppose a constant barrier to their exercise of that arbitrary power, which they claim as a divine right, and which they exercise too in all countries where they are dominant? Can it not be perceived, that although they may find it politic for the present to conceal their anti-republican tenets, yet this concealment will be merely temporary, and is only adopted now, the better to lull suspicion!

And to whom do these leaders look for the instructions? Is it to a citizen or body of citizens belonging to this country? Is it to a body of men kept in check by the ever jealous eye of other bodies around them, and by the immediate publicity which must be given to all their doings? They are men owning no law, on this side of the ocean; they obey the Pope, and his Consistory of Cardinals, following the plan and instructions of the imperial cabinet of Austria,—plans formed in the secret councils of that cabinet, instructions delivered in secret, according to the modes of despotism, to their obedient officers, and distributed through the well disciplined ranks in this country.

It is a beautiful feature in our Constitution, that every man is left to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, that the church is separated from the state, and that equal protection is granted to all creeds. The Roman Catholic is permitted to work in the light of Protestant toleration, to mature his plans, and to execute his designs to extinguish that light, and destroy the hands that hold it. It is no refutation of the charge of intolerance, here made against Roman Catholics as a sect, to show that small bodies of them, under peculiar circumstances, have been tolerant, or that in this country, where they have always been a small minority, they make high professions of ardent love for the republican, tolerant institutions of our government. No one can be deceived by evidence so partial and circumscribed, while the blood of the persecuted for opinion's sake, stains with the deepest tinge every page of the history of that church; aye, even while it is still wet upon the dungeon-floors of Italy: while the intolerant and anti-republican principles of Popery are now weekly thundered from the Vatican, and echoed in our ears by almost every arrival from Europe.

CHARACTER OF THE GREAT BODY OF EMIGRANTS.

Controlled and organised in this Country by Foreign Jesuits—the drill officers whose head quarters and masters are in Europe.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

From a report of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, it appears that the number of State paupers reported for the year, is 6,060. Of these *Three thousand six hundred and sixty-three* are foreigners, and *Three thousand and eighty-seven* from England and Ireland. Thus it appears that nearly two thirds of the pauperism of Massachusetts is of foreign origin.

The following is an extract from an official document of Nov. 1844 : Boston Eagle, Feb. 12th.

Number of State Paupers in the Alms House in this city, " " " " 2541
Of this number there are Foreigners, " " 1768 !

Estimated cost to support the dregs of Foreign Alms Houses and Penitentiaries, per year, each, \$52.00—amounting to the enormous sum of *NINETY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS A YEAR!!* Is it not time to look at such enormous expenditures ? What is to be done ? Must this be tolerated ? Shall we submit tamely to such proceedings ? Three times as many foreigners as Americans to be supported by the citizens of Boston!—and they are constantly coming in overwhelming numbers ! American citizens ! look at this authentic document, this startling fact, and you never will tell us that we have nothing to fear from foreigners.

IN NEW YORK.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

Facts from the New York alms-house statistics, we make the following extracts :

During the week ending the 26th of October, there were admitted into the Alms-House 90 persons—63 of whom were foreigners, 27 natives.

During the week ending November 2d, 98—66 foreigners, 38 natives.

During the week ending Nov. 9th, 95—69 foreigners, 26 natives.

During the week ending Nov. 16th, 118—77 foreigners, 41 natives.

During the week ending Nov. 23rd, 108—70 foreigners, 38 natives.

" It has repeatedly occurred that passengers have been sent up *from the ship that brought them*, to the Alms-House. There were at one time no less than 16 prtients in one Hospital at Bellevue, all of whom came in one Ship."

The whole number of inmates in the Penitentiary and City Prison is 1419, showing an increase of four hundred since July last, and of this number there are 372 natives, 885 foreigners, and 162 blacks. Commeut is unnecessary. Jan'y. 16th, The number of Paupers admitted to the alms-house at Bellevue, N. Y. during the week ending Saturday, December, 14th, was 149. Of these, 111 are foreigners, and seven of them had not been in the country seven days when they became inmates.

The New York Express contains the following startling intelligence.

An extraordinary document from a Committee, in the Board of Alderman upon the subject of bonding alien passengers in New York. The bonds of nine firms in this city exhibit the enormous liabilities of \$16,000,000—that of the 602 children supported by the city, at the Farms School, 457 are the children of foreign parents—and that the whole number of children 626 have foreign parentage, and 195 American, exhibiting the average of more than three foreigners to one native, and an alarming increase of the ratio of foreigners.

The whole number of inmates in our Penitentiary is 1419, showing an increase of 400 since July last ; of these 338 are Americans, and 1198 foreigners. The number of prisoners and paupers, we all pay taxes for, is 4344, showing an increase since July last of nearly a 1000.

In view of these alarming facts, and remembering

that over 60,000 immigrants were commuted and bonded here the last year the Committee make some forcible appeals to the country.

ASTOUNDING REPORT FROM THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK CITY DISPENSARY during the past year, 16,746 patients have received advice and medicine.

The places of nativity of applicants are shown in the following table :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States,	2556	2490	5046
Ireland,	4260	5810	10,070
England,	426	498	924
Scotland,	106	41	147
British North America,	24	97	121
Germany,	142	124	266
France,	59	14	73
Other Countries,	71	28	99
Total,	7644	9102	16,746

Only 5046, it will be seen were Americans, and it is estimated that 4000 of these were children of foreigners, leaving, in fact, only one thousand (out of the seventeen thousand) natives, and these most colored. No table has ever been presented that illustrates more fully from whence America derives her pauperism than this. It is an astounding fact that our Alms-Houses, Prisons, Dispensaries, and Benevolent Societies are kept up, almost wholly, for the benefit of foreign paupers and criminals ; there are two other (the Northern and Eastern) Dispensaries from which no reports are yet made.

IN CINCINNATTI.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

The Cincinnatti American Republican says we have weekly published the returns from our Alms-House, and we now give the number of paupers admitted into the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnatti, from 1841, to 1844, inclusive.

Years.	Foreigners.	Natives.	Total.	Resident. paupers	Non-resident. paupers.
1841	500	478	978	299	744
1842	932	330	1262	350	932
1843	528	521	1049	493	656
1844	786	523	1309	492	627

Of the adult population of Cincinnatti, 1 in 100 is a Frenchman or Italian, 16 in 100 are from Great Britain, 28 from Germanv and about 5 in 100 are not enumerated. Thus HALF THE VOTERS are foreigners. A similar state of things is shown in other western cities, and several of the western States are entirely under the control of foreigners. A sufficient number arrive annually to make two States. The valley of the Mississippi will not long be American in the character of its population, if it now is.

Mr. Secretary Upsher, says that from 1835 to 1839, 24,507 emigrants were from Bavaria, not one of whom could speak our language. More than 5,000 got off without their passports, or, in other words, were felons, murderers, or other criminals. Thus foreigners enter our country for personal reasons or political, particularly murderers, thieves, refugees, and criminals of every grade, and it is estimated that this number is annually some 20,000 ! and it should be remembered that these criminals are admitted to the American franchise, while Americans are disfranchised for the same crimes.

What, asks the Cincinnatti Bulletin, can we say in the face of such facts ? Can we do less than ask for an extension of the naturalization law ?—

FOREIGN PAUPERS IN NEW YORK.

More than two-thirds of the inmates of our alms-house are foreigners ; and in a very able report made last July to the Board of Alderman by Wm.S. MILLER, now member of Congress elect from the third district, it is stated that the citizens of New York are directly taxed to the amount of \$150,000 a year for the support of alien paupers and vagrants. Last week the number of foreign and native paupers admitted into our alms-house was *seventy* of the former, and *thirty-eight* of the latter. The whole number of inmates at present is 2,699. One instance has lately come to the knowledge of our authorities, in which a town in Germany *emptied its whole workhouse*, down to its very dregs upon our shore. This is a very common practice in England and Ireland. A respectable house in this city is making immense sums annually, through its foreign agents, in the business of *drumming up* emigrants and forwarding them. That a regular plan has been devised to ship off paupers by the thousands to this thriving country, filling our Almshouses with the miserable wretches, is not mere as-

section. Take one city for instance—New York. According to the Journal of Commerce, on the first day of July last, the number of white adults in her Alms-houses, Lunatic Assylum, and Penitentiary, was two thousand seven hundred and ninety. Of this number, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one were foreigners, and nine hundred and nine, only, were Native Americans! More than two thirds foreigners! and the same proportion undoubtedly exists among the inmates of prisons and other establishments connected with the Alms-house department. As in New York so throughout the whole country. We do not complain—we have enough and to spare. The American heart sympathises with suffering humanity throughout the world, and from the abundance of her stores delights to feed the hungry and succor the distressed, wherever they may be found. We have reason to complain of Europe for making a Botany Bay of us—thrusting swarms of the vilest and most desperate of her crowded population on our shores to fill our jails and prisons—to disturb the tranquility of our peace—to create disorder and bloodshed—and then turning with a sneer and saying, "This is your boasted Republicanism?"

IN THE INTERIOR.

It is found that in the interior the same *foreign evil* is apparent. Read the following from the Rochester Daily American.

CRIME IN MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.—Mr. D. McKay, the jailer, has furnished for publication a statement of the number of commitments and convictions within the past year, of persons charged with crime.

The whole number of commitments was 918.

Of this number, 308 were natives of the United States, and 610 natives of other countries! Two-thirds of the commitments and nearly the same proportion of the convictions in Monroe county, last year, were of foreigners. The other day we published statistics showing that a like proportion of the paupers supported at the expense of this county, were also foreigners. We submit these facts to the attention of the tax payers of Monroe. Two-thirds of the expense of the support of pauperism, and of the administration of criminal justice, are saddled upon us by foreigners.

But the pecuniary expense, enormous as it is, is but a drop in the bucket. The moral, social and political evils brought upon us, by such an importation of vice and crime, admit of no calculation in dollars and cents.

The very recent naturalizations have been so numerous that, unless native Americans of all parties will unite to stay the evil, the city of New York will, at the next election, be under the sway of ignorant foreigners. Already in Cincinnati, half of the voters are naturalized foreigners; and enough are made citizens annually to constitute two States. How long, at this rate, before we shall be in the minority, and find ourselves subject to those who say—'Americans shan't rule us,' and proclaim themselves 'born to be our masters?'

IN BALTIMORE.

ARRIVAL OF PAUPERS AT THIS PORT.—It is evident, that there is a systematic determination by the powers of Europe, to get rid of their pauper population by transporting them to this country, and compelling our citizens to support them—and such will inevitably be the case, if we do not adopt prompt measures to frustrate the design. We must arouse ourselves or we shall be overwhelmed with European criminals and paupers, to the great increase of our poor-rates, the demoralization of society, and the corruption of the ballot-box. Some two months since, a ship called the "Megunticook," arrived at Baltimore from Bremen with passengers, which were landed about 11 o'clock. At 2 o'clock of the same day, several of them were at the office of the almshouse commissioner for the second ward, applying for admission into that institution.

A man named DAVID MILLER, resident of the thirteenth ward, was presented to the Grand Jury on Saturday last, and committed to jail, charged with having "cooped" fourteen men, and with having been instrumental in voting them three times each in all the wards of the city.

Let us see how this foots up. In the first place each of these fourteen men voted three times; that makes forty-two votes for each man. In the next place, there are fourteen wards in Baltimore; this multiplied by forty-two, makes five hundred and eighty-eight votes cast by these fourteen men at one election.

This shows the way in which the foreign votes are made to outnumber and break down the Native votes of the country, and the appalling extent to which such foreign influence may be carried.

THE LANCASTER PA., PAUPERS.

We call the serious attention of every Tax-payer in the county to the Report of the Grand Jury of Lancaster, Pa. They state that a very large majority of the inmates of the Poor House are foreigners, many of them not a month in the country. We learn from other quarters that there are 293 inmates in the Poor House, and that of this number there are TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX FOREIGNERS and only sixty-seven Americans!

NATURALIZATION—ELECTION FRAUDS.

At the recent term of the United States District Court in Pittsburgh, twenty-four bills of indictment were found, and among them fifteen for perjury and subornation of perjury in obtaining naturalization papers. Seven were against one individual, four for perjury, and three for subornation of perjury, and one each against eight others, all foreigners.

There were 657 paupers relieved by the overseers of the poor at Albany last year—269 Natives and 382 Foreigners.

SPECIMEN of the manner in which emigrants are organized in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Foster a Senator from New York, by Executive appointment, soberly presented the doctrine, that a foreigner in this country had as good if not a better right to citizenship, than a native, because the latter is a citizen by necessity—the former from choice. Carry this doctrine out, and the man that inherits an estate has no better title to it than any other individual; and this is an issue, that we are pained to believe, will soon be made in this country. It is not to be supposed that the multitudes constantly landing on our shores, will rest satisfied with their condition, when they shall, by their numbers and influence, have acquired the power of voting the property of others into their own possession.

A Congressional ticket in support of this principle of Agrarian robbery, has already been nominated in Baltimore. The progress being now agitated in Congress, to reduce the price of the public lands to 25 cents per acre, to pre-emptioners, is but half a step removed from this. The next step will be to give them away without price; and the next will probably be, to divide out the fine farms owned and occupied by the original settlers and natives of the soil, or to expel them from their occupancy altogether, in order to make room for the "conquering Huns."

THE GREAT EVIL.

We submit the following extracts from a letter received by F. List, Esq., Consul at Leipsic, in reply to a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of foreign vagrants and criminals.

"I have made inquiries with respect to the transportation of paupers from this country to the United States; but state affairs being in this country not as openly conducted as might be desired, I have not been successful until of late, when, by confidential communications, I have learned things which will require energetic measures on the part of the United States to be counteracted. Not only paupers, but criminals, are transported from the interior of this country, in order to be embarked there for the United States!"

"A. Mr. De Stein, formerly an officer in the service of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, has lately made propositions to the smaller states of Saxony, FOR TRANSPORTING THEIR CRIMINALS to the port of Bremen, and EMBARKING THEM THERE FOR THE UNITED STATES AT SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER HEAD! which offer has been accepted by several of them. The first transport of criminals, who for the greater part have been condemned to hard labor for life, (among them two NOTORIOUS ROBBERS, PFEIFER and ALBRECHT,) will leave Gotha on the 16th of this month: and it is intended by and by, to empty all the work houses and jails of that country, in this matter! There is little doubt that several other States will imitate the nefarious practice!! In order to stop it, I have sent an article into the General Gazette of Augsburg, wherein I have attempted to demonstrate that this behavior was contrary to all laws of nations; that it was a shameful behavior towards a country which offers the best inducement to German manufactures."

It has of late also become a general practice in the towns and boroughs of Germany, to get rid of their paupers and vicious members, by collecting the means for effectuating their passage to the United States, among the inhabitants, and by supplying them from the public funds!"

The fact of this letter having been received, and its entire authenticity, has been publicly shown in the National Intelligencer from official files at the Treasury office. See also the following proceedings of the German meeting.

It is also stated, that in a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore, (General Samuel Smith,) to the President, he says, that fourteen convicts from Bremen had been landed in Baltimore, who had been shipped in irons—and that their irons were not taken off until they were near Fort McHenry. And these 14 convicts were not only landed on our shores to renew their course of villany, but in five years they were no doubt manufactured into American citizens, with all the rights and privileges of freemen. Can native or naturalized citizens

consent to continue a law which thus places on an equality with themselves and children, the vilest convicts of Europe?

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Philadelphia Almshouse, December 15th 1844, there were 1700 paupers, 649 of whom only were Americans.

We have an immense mass of testimony, sufficient to fill a volume which we have not room to insert here. But it shall appear hereafter, to confirm the astounding evidence already presented from all parts of the United States. In the meantime we present the following proceedings of a meeting held in the City of Philadelphia.

ACCORDING to a call of the GERMAN EMIGRATION SOCIETY, the Germans of the City and County of Philadelphia assembled in the Lutheran School-house to deliberate on a report published by the Public Ledger, and sent here by Prof. Frederick List, our Consul at Leipsic, whereby he gave information of the lawless exportation of criminals to the United States by several German States. Mr. FIDEL FISCHER, the president of the Society, presiding, and Mr. FREDERICK F. DRESSLER being appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report of Mr. List proves that we are to expect criminals to arrive in the United States unless we take the appropriate measures to obviate it.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of the United States to meet the danger accruing from it to the harmony of our republic.

Resolved, That we see in the transportation of vicious and outcast men to the United States, an insult to their honor, and at the same time a danger for the security of civil society.

Resolved, That we are of opinion that the kings and princes of Germany adopt this measure to limit the emigration of honest and wealthy men to the United States.

Resolved, That we believe that those princes take this method to endanger the quiet and harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire in what manner, and by what means, they can best hinder this shameful conspiracy of German Potentates, and immediately to adopt the requisite measures against it. To this committee were appointed L. A. Wollenweber, Jacob F. Haehnlen, G. Goebel, Charles Wittig, D. M., G. Lembert, H. G. Stuebgen, L. Herbert.

Resolved, That we request all the Germans adopted citizens to follow our example.

FIDEL FISCHER, President.

F. J. DRESSLER, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL PROOF.

The New York Mirror, a prominent neutral paper, shows that the practice carried on with impunity, and tamely submitted to by our Government, has been of many years duration:

IMPORTATION OF CRIMINALS.—We find another letter from another American Consul on this subject. Charles Græbe, our Consul at Hesse Cassel, Sept. 8, 1836, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"The only forced deportation which has come to my knowledge, is from the free Hanseatic town of Hamburg, the government of which deports from time to time, those criminals which have either been condemned for life, or for a long period; they give them the choice either to endure their time, or to emigrate, in which case the government pays their passage." A number of them have been sent to New York. See Documents, Senate of the U. S., 1836-37. Vol. 1, Document V. page 3.

This letter speaks only of criminals, transported; but it is well known that paupers are sent to this country yearly, at the expense of foreign governments. The fact that the most desperate felons are sent to this country from Europe, should of itself, be sufficient to induce our government to interfere. The practice must be arrested by law.

MORE EVIDENCE.

A copy of the "Report of the Secretary of State, (in compliance with a resolution of the Senate,) in relation to the practice of foreign governments in transferring their criminals and paupers into the United States"—to which is appended a statement exhibiting the number of persons arriving in the United States annually, averaged for the last eight years. This average shows the total arrivals per annum to be 78,941, of which 3,418 only were citizens of the United States. So that we have had an annual increase of foreign population for the last eight years, of more than 75,000, as shown by returns to the Department of State; but MANY THOUSANDS ARRIVE ANNUALLY OF WHOM NO ACCOUNT IS TAKEN.

This document proves, that foreign criminals and paupers have been transported to the United States. More than half of the crimes perpetrated in the United

States, and reported in our papers, is, in Europe, attributed to the *Natives*, but is, in fact, perpetrated by foreign convicts.

An arrangement is in progress in Germany, in which Princes have taken a prominent and active part, to send over many thousands of the worst and helpless classes. Over 400,000 thallers have been subscribed for this purpose. The agents have been in America, and have returned. Their acts have been approved. The people who are to be collected from the Poor Houses and Prisons of Germany are designated; and the first detachment will be speedily sent out. The agents have chartered the vessels, and the money is all provided to pay the transportation of these people to America.

FARMERS! MARK

The fact that the American feelings and principles prevail chiefly in cities and districts of country where there are a large number of foreigners, proves that the evils and dangers of foreign influence are most feared and deprecated where they are best known. People thus situated witness constantly the pernicious influence that foreigners exercise in our elections, and the danger therefrom to our institutions. Foreign voters are most objected to where the people have the best opportunity of correctly understanding their merits and demerits. This should convince the inhabitants of all parts of the necessity of stopping this great evil before it makes further progress. If the people of the country wait till the evil becomes as great all over the land as it is now in large cities, it will soon be beyond remedy; but if they take it in time they may successfully resist its approaches.

Now is the time for the whole body of American citizens to move in behalf of American principles and measures.

INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS.

An article in the New York Journal of Commerce, based on statistical authorities, gives the whole number of foreigners arriving in our country in thirty-six years, ending with 1816, as 220,000, averaging 6,111 per annum. During 15 years ending January 1, 1844, there arrived in New York alone 684,489, averaging 45,631 per annum. During the first seven of these years the average was 38,966, and during the last eight years 54,137. In these 15 years the total immigration into the United States is estimated at 1,000,000, averaging 66,666 per annum, which is eleven times greater than the average of the thirty-six years ending in 1816.

We call attention to the above astounding article; the Empire of China, with its 300,000,000 of inhabitants, would be overwhelmed with such an avalanche annually increasing, in time.

THIS SPEAKS VOLUMES.

Vast sums are remitted by the Irish in this country to their countrymen, "to enable their friends to come to the land of their adoption."

The amount thus remitted to Ireland through five houses in the city of New York, and negotiated by one person only, (an Irishman,) was prior to 1838, £524,460! or \$2,228,602 40. Calculating the average price of passage at £2, this amount has brought to our shores 262,230 paupers, or those without means to pay their passage; besides children and others obtaining their passages at a less price.—Suppose "the pauper importing houses," and consequently the number imported, to have been double, and also one-fourth more money to have been remitted by friends and other private means, the sum will have been \$5,571,505 of our own money sent from New York alone, to import 590,000 Irish! such a population has since increased, by such means, in a two-fold ratio and a large portion of the whole have been supported by the labor and industry of our American citizens!

There were, 30 years ago, not more than one in forty of our inhabitants who were foreigners; but now, it is believed, there are *one in five*! Think of this, countrymen, and calculate for yourselves, how long before it will be true that, as they say, "*we are born to be their masters!*" Fifteen years will scarcely elapse, countrymen, before *we shall be in the minority*! In view of such a result—for Americans, though they rapidly but gradually give way, will not yield up all they hold dear without a struggle—a writer says,—

"The political seer, who is now casting his horoscope, often covers his eyes with his hands, to hide the streams of blood that roll before him!"

The late scenes in Philadelphia are examples of what has been seen and what we shall soon see, if we do not immediately and effectually act on the defensive.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

We have presented some few of the many facts which demand your serious attention, in conclusion read the

following extracts from an eloquent, pure minded, honest American.

A foreign population is rolling in upon us like the waves of the ocean. As far as they visit our shores to find a refuge from oppression; to gain subsistence by their honest toil, or to sit down as quiet men under our form of government; be they ever welcome. May the name of America be forgotten, when she shall cease to give shelter to the outcast, or welcome the stranger to her abode. But large numbers are sent here. They have a work to do. They are hardly upon our shores before they begin the work they are employed to do. They expect no immediate results—they work for the future. That, is to develop their plans, to answer their hopes, and fulfil their expectations.—*a future that seems to be even at our doors.*

You find many of this class in the principal families in our cities. They, also, have a work to do. They are under one domination; they are links in that great chain that is fastened to the foot of the papal throne; they are bound to obey their church; they believe it can do no wrong; they are to obey, and their church is responsible for the results. And in a day, the horrors of St. Bartholomew,—when, by a simultaneous rising of the papists, more than thirty thousand Protestants were put to death, while their blood ran down the streets of the cities and villages of France like a river,—could be repeated in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Others march to the polls, not quietly to exercise the right given them as adopted citizens—not to promote the good of the country—but to answer the ends for which they are, many of them, sent to this country. And while they insolently announce that they hold the balance of power, they threaten with defeat any party that will not grant their claims. They are marched into their churches of worship on the eve of elections, are addressed by their bishops, and obey their dictation at the ballot-box.

In the journals devoted to their interest, our fathers, that noble band of devoted men, who pledged honor, fortune and life in the cause of human liberty, are called A RACE OF COWARDS, and ourselves a generation as cowardly as they. They take the sacred Scriptures, printed for gratuitous distribution, and burn them, amid tokens of exultation, in the face of day.

The churches erected in our country for the defence of the Romish faith, are built with reference to a defence with weapons, not of celestial origin or temper. They are built with all the compactness and solidity of a fortress in feudal times. Their leaders enter a small village, and erect a stone structure that would not be unworthy to stand in London or Paris. These structures have been used in this country for other purposes than devotion; they will be so again. In the recent riots in Philadelphia, the Catholic churches were the forts of that people. American citizens, passing quietly along the streets, were shot down, like beasts of prey, by bullets directed by those who made their sanctuaries their refuge. In those houses they placed their arms, their ammunition, their men, and their priests. Let any outbreak occur, and soon those massive structures would be converted into citadels.

These men enter our common schools, and demand that the Bible be removed. That book, which is the charter of our liberties, and which gives these persons permission to land upon our shores, and by which the privileges they enjoy are secured, they wish to trample beneath their feet. And those who tamper with this power, court its embrace, or by it attempt to gain a temporary good, know not what they do. A dangerous victory they achieve, who triumph by such help. One of the emperors of Rome, to put down a rival power in the empire, engaged the savage hordes around his capital to assist him in exterminating his foes. The barbarians assisted him in his work; and having accomplished this, they then conquered their employer, and then overran and conquered the country: "Let him that readeth understand."

I thank God, I most devoutly thank him, for the early developement of this spirit. If our rights are not secure; if it is not known who shall, and who shall not rule in this country; if the necessity shall be laid upon us, the second time, to achieve our independence; to vindicate the freedom of speech and of the press; to place upon a firm basis the right to discuss what we please in

in a proper way, whether it be the pope or papacy, royalty or republicanism:—if these great battles are to be fought over again, let the contest come. Let the battle begin, if begin it must,—the earlier the better. Let it come while there is vigor, and nerve, and principle, to sustain the war, and guide us to a triumphant issue.

I believe there is in this country a national spirit, confined to no party, limited to no sect.

I believe a love of country yet predominates over the love of party, and that, when the dangers that threaten us shall be seen and felt by our countrymen, they will be true to liberty; true to their altars; to their homes.

Do not, I beseech you, lightly esteem the dear-bought inheritance of the Fathers. But, in all you do for your country or yourselves, THINK OF YOUR FATHERS! THINK OF POSTERITY!

READER.

The foregoing pages present facts which cannot fail to awaken the most serious apprehension. They show that immense numbers of Europeans are annually poured into this country, that the larger portion of them ARE NOT "CITIZENS by CHOICE" as has been boastingly but falsely pretended, but on the contrary are sent here by their masters, and sent to accomplish their unholy purpose. That purpose is to effect the extinction of Republicanism in America, to put out the great light and extinguish the great example of Universal Liberty which the bigots and despots of Europe abhor. Crowned heads have publicly declared their hate of Republican Principles, and the reason is obvious; they believe our glorious Republic is the great fountain head, the nursery of Republican Principles, and they believe right. Believing this, is it not most evident, most reasonable, that they should wish to put down our government? and as open force is out of the question, is it not equally evident, equally reasonable that our European foes should resort to the only means by which they can ever hope for success? Most assuredly; and the declarations of the Duke of Richmond (page 3) are founded in truth.

Were this torrent of emigration placed in contact with our citizens and secured the benefit of American schools and Republican Principles their might be no danger. But the great body of foreign emigrants do not mingle with our citizens, and can therefore receive none of that enlightening influence which would arise from religious, political, or social intercourse with the Freemen of America. They are accompanied by their priests, the crafty Jesuits, whose influence over their flocks enables them to maintain such a bigoted, clanish separation, as may best prevent their minds from being poisoned by what the Pope considers "an insane love of liberty;" that kind of liberty which has been taught in our revolutionary schools, and which in his opinion has set so bad an example to other nations. In a future number we shall show, in a very prominent light, the stand which this foreign Potentate has taken upon this question. The question of overturning our Republic "by subversion rather than by conquest." In the meantime we proceed to exhibit, in the following pages, a series of bloody and appalling facts, which show the true character of this "foreign influence," as well as the horrible manner in which the priestly Jesuits carry out, to the letter, their plans of "subversion, rather than conquest."

✠ READER we want to place this statement of facts in the hands of every true American throughout the length and breadth of the land, and we want your prompt and earnest aid to enable us to do this. Give the people light and we are safe, let the true facts, the actual condition of affairs be understood and we have no apprehensions for the result. With the light of open day we bid defiance to our foes, but in darkness we perish. Help us to spread light over the land.

THE KENSINGTON MASSACRE, PHILADELPHIA.

THE KENSINGTON MASSACRE.

In order to show that the Kensington massacre was not a sudden outbreak, but that it was the result of a settled, deliberate, premeditated conspiracy against American citizens; we ask attention to the following. This statement was originally prepared for the "Native American," in which paper it appeared soon after the first massacre, and is adopted here, because it is a statement founded on facts, that have never to this day been disproved or shaken in one single particular; but are fully sustained by the most ample, legal, and authentic testimony.

The proper starting place, from which we may arrive at just conclusions, is the foundation of the Philadelphia city and county American Republican Associations.

In the early part of December, 1843, a meeting of Native American citizens was convened at a Hall on the Ridge Road, in the District of Spring Garden Philadelphia; who formed the first Philadelphia Association. That its principles may be fairly understood, we present them here as adopted Dec. 2d, 1843.

CONSTITUTION.—ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, Native American Citizens of the Second Ward of Spring Garden, in the County of Philadelphia, do hereby organize ourselves into an Association for the purpose of sustaining and carrying out the principles hereunto affixed, under the name of the "NATIVE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SECOND WARD OF SPRING GARDEN."

1st. We hold to a repeal of all laws originated by sectarian dictation, and to a present and eternal separation of Church and State in any and every form.

2d. We hold that the Bible in the Public Schools, without note or comment, is not sectarian.

3d. We hold that all Foreigners who may hereafter come to these United States, shall remain at least twenty-one years before they shall be entitled to the elective franchise.

4th. We hold that no laws should or can be made to abrogate the rights of the elective franchise now enjoyed among us.

5th. We hold that all unnaturalized Foreigners who are present or who may hereafter come among us, may enjoy all the rights of American Citizens except voting and holding office.

6th. We hold that the United States, as a government, has a right to state the terms upon which Foreigners may become citizens, and no Foreigner has a right to complain of such laws.

7th. We hold that no person of foreign birth should be appointed to fill any office of honor, trust or profit, in these United States, while Americans can be found who are capable or willing of receiving the same.

Here are the principles avowed by the First Native American Association. It was to aid those principles that the American Citizens assembled in Kensington, and it was for daring to exercise this privilege in a lawful, peaceful, manner that American Citizens were first beaten off with stones, and clubs, and then shot down, and inhumanly massacred in the public streets!

In a very few months an American Republican Association, embracing many of the most intelligent and respectable citizens, sprang into existence in almost every ward throughout our city and county. When in February, notice was given that a meeting was about to

be held in the *Second Ward, Moyamensing*, for the purpose of organizing an American Republican Association in that district, declarations were boldly and liberally made to some considerable extent, that no meeting of the kind should there be held—the meeting was held in the Commissioners' Hall; *one of the Commissioners* of Moyamensing, an Irishman by birth, and by name McDonough, demanded to know "*who had the audacity*" to give up the Hall for the use of *Native Americans*!! Say whether or not there was not cause for the organization of the American Republican party, and a determined and persevering maintenance of its principles! Who, fifty years ago, would have supposed, that a newly imported foreigner would have, at this day, the *audacity* to question the right of American freemen, to occupy their own public Halls for the purposes for which they were erected? And yet, such was indeed the case. In 1834, in the northern part of the town, when on an election day, the *Irish weavers* of Kensington and Spring Garden, with their blue sticks, drove American citizens from the polls.

On the 15th of March, at an election in Spring Garden, the Native Americans were assaulted at the polls, and the common method of the lower classes of Irishmen,—a resort to brute force, was employed to drive them off, and thus deprive them of one of the most inestimable privileges of citizenship. In this disturbance, which at one time threatened to be alarming, one man was severely injured. Thus, it will be perceived, that the disposition of the Kensington rioters, was no new thing. It did not spring up suddenly in that district, as some of the venal presses would have made it appear, in consequence of the inflammatory speeches of Native American speakers; but it had been imbibed and was tenderly nursed, long before the progress of the new party had reached that neighborhood.

Associations of American Republicans having been formed in almost all the other wards in the city and county, the Native American Citizens of Third Ward, Kensington, resolved to organize an association in that ward, also, and accordingly gave the usual notice for a meeting to be held for that purpose, on an evening in the latter part of April, at the house of Mr. John Gee, in Second Street, above Phoenix. On assembling, however, at the place and time appointed, the citizens were informed that the intended meeting could not be held in that house, in consequence of certain violent threats which had been made, and widely circulated, that any house in that ward which should be used for the purpose of holding a Native American meeting, should be burned to the ground. The proprietor of the establishment was satisfied that these threats were not idly made.

It was hence determined by the persons assembled to adjourn to another ward, and they accordingly repaired to a house in the Second Ward, where their meeting was held in peace. Here we have an instance of atrocity without a parallel in the history of our country. Never before were the citizens of any ward compelled to hold their political meetings in a ward adjoining, to escape the fury of a foreign rabble. Other meetings of the Third Ward were afterwards held within the limits of the Second Ward. Invitations were extended to gentlemen to address these meetings, who refused to comply, on the ground of their not being held in their proper place. This induced the members of the Third Ward Association to make another effort to hold a meeting in their own ward, and accordingly they published the following notice in the "*North American*," of the 2d. and 3d. of May:

"A Meeting of the Native Born Citizens of the Third Ward, Kensington, was held on Monday evening, the 29th, ult. After electing officers, they adjourned to meet in mass meeting on Friday afternoon, May 3, at 6 o'clock, at the corner of Second and Master streets. All friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

WM. CRAIG, Prest.

JOHN McMANUS, Sec'y."

Agreeably to the above notice, a number of the Native Americans assembled on the open lot adjoining the Public School House at the corner of Master and Second streets. Their meeting was organized, and they proceeded to transact their business in a peaceable and quiet manner. Mr. S. R. Kramer, publisher of the Native American, was called upon to address the assembly, which was quite small, and had taken the stand in answer to that call, and commenced an explanation of the principles of the new party, when suddenly a number of foreigners rushed forward, assailed the meeting with shouts, hootings and clubs, and drove away its members in confusion, without the slightest attempt at forcible resistance. The stand of the speaker was torn from under his feet, and the staging demolished. The assailants, on this occasion, were Irish Catholics, and a Priest of the Catholic Church had left the vicinity within an hour previous to the attack. We make no comment upon this fact. The reader is left to decide whether his influence, if exerted, might not have prevented this shameful breach of peace and daring violation of the law.

Having been thus forcibly driven from the place of meeting, the American Republicans repaired to the George Fox Temperance Hall, where they again organized. After which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The citizens of Kensington, have been violently assailed and maltreated at a meeting for the expression of their opinions on public policy and for the declaration of their feelings, and have, in pursuance of this same violent spirit, been driven by outcry and clubs from the place designated for their meeting—therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Kensington in mass meeting assembled, do solemnly protest against this flagrant violation of the rights of American citizens, and call upon our fellow citizens at large, to visit with their indignation and reproach the outbreak of a vindictive, anti-republican spirit manifested by a portion of the alien population of Third Ward, Kensington.

Resolved, That in view of the above transaction, we invite our fellow citizens at large to attend the next meeting, to sustain us in the expression of our opinions.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, to meet in mass meeting on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Second and Master streets.

THE MEETING OF MONDAY, MAY 6TH.

In conformity to the resolution adopted at the meeting of the preceding Friday evening, citizens favorable to the American Republican cause, assembled in Mass Meeting, on Monday afternoon, May 6th, at 4 o'clock, on an unoccupied lot, at the corner of Second and Master Streets. This lot is about 100 feet wide and 150 feet in length, and is bounded on the west by the Public School House, which fronts on Master street. The staging for the officers and speakers was erected about the centre of the west side of the lot, against the school house fence. The whole extent of the lot was covered with persons who had assembled to participate in the proceedings. The meeting was organized in the usual way, and several gentlemen were called upon to address the assembled multitude. Mr. S. R. Kramer and General Smith successively took the stand; neither of them, however, occupying over ten minutes' time. Their addresses were remarkably mild in their character, and contained nothing against which the most scrupulous could have reasonably objected. While these gentlemen were speaking, several *Irish carters* came driving their carts into the lot, and forced their way through the crowd, nearly up to the speakers' stand, greatly annoying the people, and even exposing them to danger. Each of these carts contained something more than an ordinary wheelbarrow load of yellow dirt which was brought there at that particular time, in that remarkably singular manner, and in such small quantities, for no good reason which has yet been assigned. Five or six of these diminutive loads were successively brought in, and emptied in the midst of the

crowd, as near to the staging as the drivers could conveniently force their carts. These loads of dirt still lie upon the spot where they were then thrown. They were not needed there at that particular time; neither has any use been made of them since. *Neither of them was brought in until the meeting had assembled, nor was one sent there after the assembly had dismissed!* and when it is understood, that at the very time when these carters were committing this inexcusable outrage upon the meeting, there was assembled in the market house, running parallel with Second street, on the north side of Master street, and a few yards west of the school house, a number of Irishmen opposed to the meeting, armed with fire-arms and other offensive weapons, none can for an instant doubt that these carters were sent there for the purpose of provoking an attack upon themselves, and of thus furnishing a plausible excuse for an assault in return upon the meeting, on the part of their friends in the market house and the surrounding buildings. There was evidently in all this a cunningly devised plan for the perpetration of a premeditated outrage, for the consummation of which the most fiendish preparation had been made.

But that Divine Providence which often takes the wicked in his own craftiness, and guards the innocent from harm, interposed most miraculously to avert the calamity which then pended over the American Republican cause. Had the carters to whom allusion has been made, been assailed with violence by the assembled people, a fearful and dreadful slaughter, far more extensive than that which really occurred, would doubtless have ensued. For in this spot, the citizens were almost entirely unprotected. They were surrounded by their enemies, as they fled in the only direction which could have promised security, toward the market-house, they would have been met by the assassins who there remained concealed, awaiting a signal for the commencement of their work of death. Then, too, it would have been exceedingly difficult to have made it appear that the Native Americans were not the *aggressors*, and that their assailants were not only acting upon the defensive, or for the protection of their worthy friends, the carters. At the moment when the conduct of the carters was growing insufferable, and a slight demonstration of a disposition at interference was being manifested, Mr. Lewis C Levin was called to the stand. This circumstance restored tranquility for the space of a minute. But the moment that gentleman commenced his remarks,—before a solitary sentiment had been concluded by him, and before the subject of the carts had again drawn off the people's attention, the clouds suddenly discharged a torrent of rain upon the assembled multitude. For a second there was a pause, which was followed by a simultaneous rush for shelter in the market-house.

So suddenly and entirely unexpected was this movement, that those of the Irish who were unquestionably awaiting some provocation for an attack upon the meeting, were confused and undetermined in regard to the nature of their further proceedings. The most of them, as the crowd rushed into the market, retreated to a row of buildings, consisting of a hose house and the dwellings of themselves and friends, situated in Cadwallader street, and facing the market house, at the distance, perhaps, of some 200 feet. Others, however, but their number was few, remained to contest the right of the citizens to the use of the market.—This market house had previously been employed as a sort of rendezvous for the mob during the rail road and the weavers' riots, which had previously disgraced that neighborhood, and they seemed to consider themselves solely entitled to its use. An attempt was here made to reorganize the meeting, but the few Irishmen who had now mingled with the native citizens, were determined that the organization should not take place.—They produced the utmost noise and confusion, whenever any effort was made to speak, on the part of Mr. Levin, who had again arisen to continue his address; and so constant and violent was the uproar that it was impossible for that gentleman to be heard even by those who occupied places nearest to him. Among the most noisy of those who were now interrupting the proceedings of the meeting, was an athletic Irishman near the speaker, who brandished his naked arms above the heads of those around him, and swore terrible vengeance upon every one who should dare to come into contact with his clenched fists.

So exceedingly violent was this man's conduct, that some person at length attempted to eject him from the market house. A scuffle ensued between the two. The Irish rioter drew his antagonist to the outer side of the market, on that side which fronted the dwellings and the hose house of which mention has been made, when a stone was thrown from a party in the vicinity of the hose house, with tremendous violence, toward the market, which struck with great force against one of the stalls. This was instantly followed with the discharge of a musket from the same direction.

A scene of confusion and strife now took place which beggars all description. The first impulse of those in the market was to rush upon the party near the hose house who first assailed them, which they did, driving them off in great affright in every direction. But no sooner were they thus drawn out from the shelter of the market, upon the open space in front, and their open assailants dispersed, than a destructive fire was opened upon them with fowling pieces, rifles and muskets, from roofs, windows, loopholes, yards and alleys of the houses in front, which was kept up without intermission, until the ground was vacated by the American Republican party. During this firing the utmost consternation prevailed, and men were shot down while endeavoring to escape from the scene of danger, without knowing from whence their injuries were received, so cautiously were their enemies concealed.

One young man, about nineteen years of age, was engaged throughout the afternoon, in supporting the American flag, which hung over the speaker's stand. This laudible employment rendered him an especial mark for the aim of the enemies of the cause he was maintaining. Two or three times had the flag fallen to the ground, and as often did George Shiffler, with the assistance of several others, again raise it, and cause its stripes and stars to float above their heads. But his efforts were unavailing; for a bullet at length pierced his heart, and he fell as senseless as the flag he supported, to the ground. He was carried to the store of an apothecary near by, where, in a few minutes, he ceased to exist on earth; and before the sun had gone down, the lifeless body of the noble and patriotic boy was laid at the feet of a widowed and distracted mother.

Besides young Shiffler having been killed, eleven persons of the Native American party were severely wounded. Nothing could exceed the excitement and even amazement which pervaded the community when the news of this outrage reached the city. Crowds of people were assembled about the corners of the streets, and other public places; and business of every description was almost entirely suspended. A spontaneous meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the State-house yard, which was attended by thousands of American citizens to express their indignation at the conduct of the foreigners. The following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the recent outrages in Kensington, by which a meeting was disturbed and broken up, and the lives of citizens sacrificed, is an infraction on the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of our country.

Resolved, That whilst as men and Americans we are determined at all hazards to resist unto the death every infraction of our rights, we are determined that we will not be led by provocation to retaliate on the rights of others.

Resolved, That the proceedings of a portion of the Irish inhabitants of the District of Kensington, on Monday afternoon, is the surest evidence that can be given, that our views of the Naturalization laws are correct, and that foreigners in the short space of five years, are incapable of entering into the spirit of our institutions.

A motion was then made from the multitude, to adjourn and meet in Kensington. The officers of the meeting endeavoured to persuade them not to, but the motion was carried with loud and repeated cheering.

On reaching Master street, about five o'clock, preparations were immediately made to erect a stage for conducting the business of the meeting, on the open space between the Market and the row of buildings from which the firing took place on the previous day. But while in the act of raising the American flag, the American Republicans were again fired at from the direction of the Hibernia Hose-house. A rush was then made toward the house, when a volley of musketry was

poured into the meeting. John Wesley Rhinedollar, a young man, was shot through the back and killed upon the spot, and at least a half dozen others were wounded. In a moment the Hose-house was torn open by a portion of the infuriated crowd, the carriage taken out in the midst of a continuous discharge of fire arms, and dragged away and destroyed. A destructive fire was now kept up without intermission from the houses adjoining and the rear of the hose-house, from persons who were entirely concealed from view. So great caution had been taken to guard against exposure, that it was almost impossible to tell from what direction precisely many of the guns were fired. In a short time, about thirty of the Native Americans were more or less injured. Several, indeed, were dreadfully wounded. Mr. A. R. Peale, one of the secretaries of the meeting, was shot in the left arm, which has since been amputated. Mr. George Young, received a wound in the breast, and fell weltering in his blood. The ball entered the left breast, passed through the lung, and escaped through his back below the shoulder.

During the dreadful fire of their assailants, eight Native Americans were killed, and about forty wounded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS MURDERED IN THE PUBLIC STREETS.

THE PROOFS.

The two Native American Papers, and the North American, (whose reports are omitted for want of room,) entirely concur with the following extracts from the different papers as named.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

All statements agree in the fact, that the meeting was disturbed, wantonly and wickedly, by persons who had not been called to the meeting, and who, consequently, had no right to utter a word, with reference to the proceedings. This led, naturally, to their ejection; and that was made the grounds of the murderous assault with fire-arms &c.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY CHRONICLE.

One of the speakers was about to address the meeting, when a shot was fired, either from the house of the Hibernia Hose company, in Cadwalader street, or from the house adjoining, which killed a young man named John Wesley Rhinedollar, a ship carpenter, on the spot. Rage, indignation, and fury immediately seized upon the meeting, and in an instant one of the most bloody and melancholy scenes followed that was ever witnessed in this country.

A continued succession of volleys of musketry were fired from the row of Irish houses in Cadwalader street, which was kept up, without intermission, for more than three hours. The men in these houses were evidently prepared for a conflict.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA FORUM OF TUESDAY.

After adjourning to the Washington Market, the American flag was unfurled, which gave rise to cheering. Mr. Levin again took the stand, and WHILE GOING ON WITH HIS DISCOURSE, a young man, who stood outside, (having been grossly and personally attacked,) became excited, and pulled out a pair of pistols, and cried if any one interfered with him he would shoot him. A rush was then made, and the next moment a gun was fired. It was now that the riot commenced in earnest. From EVERY STREET AND HOUSE CAME RUSHING TO THE SCENE OF ACTION ARMED MEN.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

On Friday afternoon, the 3d instant, the American Republican public meeting, was assailed with threats of violence, and clubs were seen brandishing in the air. A rush was made towards the stand, and the meeting was obliged to disperse.

At the adjourned meeting, on the following Monday, Mr. Levin rose to continue his remarks. He had hardly commenced speaking, when a scene of tumult, riot, and bloodshed followed, which exceeded anything of the sort that had ever occurred in Philadelphia. Report after report of firearms was heard, brick-bats flew in every direction, clubs and bludgeons were used, and men were knocked and shot down like dogs. After a few minutes hard fighting, the Natives gave way, under a heavy shower of missiles and musketry from the Irish, who rushed out of their houses in the vicinity of the market.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN.

Mr. Levin recommenced his discourse; he had not proceeded far before a rush was made, in consequence of a gun fired across a lot, from the vicinity of the Hibernia Hose-house. Then commenced one of the most dreadful scenes. &c. From every street and house came rushing to the scene of action, armed men; some with muskets, others with bludgeons, stones, &c. Those in possession of the market-house maintained their ground, and held aloft the flag—the star-spangled banner.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE OF TUESDAY.

After adjourning to the market, upon the planting of the flag, loud cheers were given by the Native American party, in the midst of which Mr. Levin arose to continue his remarks. He had hardly commenced speaking, when a scene of tumult, riot, and bloodshed followed, &c.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER.

On Friday night, the Native Americans of the Third Ward, Kensington, held a public meeting. Whilst the proceedings were in progress, an attack was made upon it by a party of Irish, who drove the Native Americans from their stand, and, as is alleged, took possession of their flag and destroyed it. The meeting reassembled at another place, and it was agreed to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday afternoon—in open day. Accordingly, a large meeting was held yesterday afternoon, and after being in session a little while, it moved over to the Washington Market, in order to get out of the rain. While there, a large body of Irishmen having assembled in the neighborhood, individual quarrels commenced, and the meeting was attacked. Firearms were discharged; one Native American was killed, and several wounded, &c.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

A mass meeting of the Native American party took place yesterday in consequence of a previous gathering of the American party in Kensington being attacked and dispersed by a mob of Irish citizens on Friday night last. About 4 o'clock, upwards of 500 persons assembled and organized. The meeting adjourned to the market-house. Mr. Levin arose to continue his remarks, when a scene of riot and bloodshed followed, &c.

The Philadelphia Evening Mercury copies the account from the United States Gazette, as above stated, and says:

"We join in hearty commendation of the persons who attempted to interrupt the late meetings in Kensington, and sincerely hope the perpetrators of the bloody outrage may be brought to deserved punishment."

FROM BICKNELL'S REPORTER, PHILADELPHIA.

On Friday, while the proceedings were in progress, an attack was made upon the meeting by a party of Irish, who drove the Native Americans from their stand, and, as is alleged, took possession of their flag and destroyed it.

At a meeting on Monday afternoon, a large party of Irish having assembled in the neighborhood, individual quarrels commenced, and the meeting was attacked. Firearms were discharged, and one Native American was killed, one or two others reported as dead, and several were severely wounded, &c.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY POST.

* * * The difficulty commenced on Friday evening last, when a Native American meeting was broken up by a mob of Irish.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

When the speaker arose to address the meeting, an Irishman, standing at the outside of the crowd, said, "now let's make a noise, so that he won't be heard." They forthwith created a noise, and were remonstrated with, and requested to let the meeting go on in peace. They would not cease their clamor, and were expelled. This caused excitement, which was raised to an intense degree, in consequence of several shots being fired from the upper windows of the Hibernia House, fronting the market-house. A number of shots were fired from the crowd of Irishmen, but they were finally compelled to flee, &c.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY MUSEUM.

On Friday, the 3d instant, the American Republican citizens of Third Ward, Kensington, assembled in public meeting. Samuel R. Kramer, Esq., editor of the Native American, was called for, and immediately appeared to address the meeting, but had not proceeded far in his remarks, when he was assailed by threats of violence, and clubs were seen brandishing in the air. A rush was made towards the stand, and the meeting was obliged to disperse.

The Saturday Museum fully sustains the facts, as given by the other papers, of the commencement of the outrages on the Monday and Tuesday following.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.

No one will hesitate to say that the Native American party, having called a public meeting, had a perfect right to carry on their proceedings in peace; and the disturbance they met with, from persons opposed to the objects of the meeting, was as gross an outrage as ever was perpetrated upon the rights of any body of free citizens. It has come to a pretty pass, in availing themselves of their constitutional rights, they are to be assailed by others, and their lives sacrificed in the public streets. * * * The presumption that mischief was intended, is confirmed by the conduct of a reckless set of ruffians, who, a few evenings since, broke up a meeting assembled for a similar purpose. Such conduct as this is not to be tolerated in any country, much less in ours, where the hand of fellowship and good feeling has always been extended to the emigrant from other shores. * * * It is a poor return for these favors, if they are to turn round and strike at the liberty and rights of those who have so generously given them power to do so.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN SENTINEL.

Yesterday afternoon, as the Native American party was holding a mass meeting in Kensington, a number of men, who had secreted themselves in houses near by, rushed out from their hiding-places, and commenced firing guns amidst the multitude, killing a young man instantly on the spot, a bullet having passed through his heart. At this period, all were struck with amazement; the meeting adjourned, and then the tumult commenced.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia.

The Grand Inquest for the City and County of Philadelphia, for May Term, 1844, beg leave to present that they have carefully passed upon all bills to which their attention has been called.

The Jury have been instructed by the Court to inquire into the origin and cause of which led to the gross violation of law, and to present the first and last aggressors, if possible. Upon this branch of inquiry, and from all the facts which came under their notice, they have come to the following conclusions:

The Jury are of opinion that these efforts in some measure gave rise to the formation of a new party, which called and held public meetings in the District of Kensington, in the peaceful exercise of the sacred rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of our State and Country. These meetings were rudely disturbed and fired upon by a band of lawless irresponsible men, some of whom had resided in our country only for a short period. This outrage, causing the death of a number of our unoffending citizens, led to immediate retaliation, and was followed up by subsequent acts of aggression, in violation and open defiance of all law.

The AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CONFEREES in their Address to their Fellow Citizens, say:—

The murderous assault on American citizens, the trampling under foot and tearing into shreds the American flag, by those who had sought a home and protection under the broad folds of that flag, and who had sworn to protect it, is the cause, the origin of the whole. To that issue we shall hold those who have assailed us, and on that issue we shall go to trial before our country—whether American citizens are to be shot down like dogs, when holding a peaceful political meeting, by foreigners, whom our Naturalization laws have by too easy a process entitled to bear the name. The question is, shall Americans not be allowed to assemble as such, but must they when they wish to be protected from murder assume some other name?

Disgraceful as is the burning of the churches, fearful and appalling as is the act, by which buildings dedicated to the worship of God are given to the flames, is it an outrage of a greater character than that which sends the souls of men without a moment's time for preparation to the bar of God's Judgment? Let not the atrocity of the latter be forgotten in that of the former, awful as it is. Let not the one be a screen behind which the other is to be hidden. We utterly reprobate the arson. As individuals we have joined in extending protection to other buildings of a similar character. We deprecate the connection of our names with such an act, but we are equally resolved that the lives of American Citizens shall not be taken by aliens without cause in the discharge of a just right.

Splendid rifles, and warlike munitions, not appropriate to their condition, have been found in the possession of Irish Catholics of the lowest grade of poverty; clearly showing, that the chief actors or instigators in this bloody assault upon peaceable Americans, are yet behind the scenes.

Extracts from

JUDGE KING'S CHARGE,
IN THE CASE OF JOHN DALEY, CONVICTED OF RIOT AND MURDER.

OYER AND TERMINER, Sept. 18, 1844.

Before Judges King, Jones and Parsons.

The meeting of the 3d of May, 1844, was called for the purpose of considering the expediency of a proposed alteration of the laws of the United States, in reference to the naturalization of foreigners, and promoting the ends and objects of the association known as the Native American Party. The meeting was organized, and the officers being placed on a platform erected for the purpose, Mr. S. R. Kramer commenced an address, but was interrupted by a large number of persons opposed to the objects of the meeting, among whom this defendant was particularly prominent. A scene of confusion arose, and shortly after the opponents of this meeting rushed forward, pulled down the platform, and dis-

persed the meeting. To this violence, the meeting offered no resistance, preferring to submit to the aggression rather than resort to a forcible maintenance of their rights. It was, however, agreed to by some that an adjourned meeting for the same purposes should be held on Monday, the 6th of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the same place.

If the call of the meeting of the 3rd of May, was addressed exclusively to persons, favorable to its objects, the interference of individuals, hostile to its proceedings, and the breaking up and dispersion of the meeting by them, was a gross outrage on the rights of those who called it. It was a riot of a flagrant kind. Any body of citizens having in view a constitutional and legal purpose, have the right, peaceably and quietly to assemble together for its consideration and discussion. Any attempt by another body of citizens opposed to the objects of the assembly to interrupt and disperse it is not to be tolerated. In this instance it has led to the long train of riots, murders and arsons, which have disgraced our city and shaken the foundations of social order.

The Attorney General insists, that the whole case shows an original and formed design in the defendant and his associates, to disperse any meeting having for its object that contemplated by the meeting of Friday the 3d of May, and to destroy and kill those concerned in it, if their object could be accomplished in no other way. He insists that the whole conduct of Daly and his associates manifest that such was their intention, and that the affair of the hose house was a mere pretext to cover a deeper and deadlier design. If you should believe that the arming and array in the vicinity of the market was really with this diabolical motive, and that the slaying of the deceased and all others who fell on that day was the product of such a design, and done in consummation of it, then all those concerned in this deed, principals, aiders and abettors, are guilty of murder in the first degree.

REPORT ON THE KENSINGTON RIOTS,

AS READ BY G. BLIGHT BROWNE ESQ.,
ONE OF THE COUNSEL UPON THE TRIALS,

Adopted, and ordered to be printed with the Proceedings of the State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 22d, of February, 1845.

On Friday, the 3d day of May 1844, a number of American citizens assembled together, in a peaceable manner, at the corner of Master and Second streets, in the County of Philadelphia, to discuss the propriety of applying to Congress to pass an act altering and amending the naturalization laws of the United States. That this was their motive and design can be proved. The measure was constitutional and legal, for the twentieth section of the Constitution of Pennsylvania declares, "*That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for the redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.*"

The right to assemble to discuss and remonstrate is one of vital importance to the existence of a free government. The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the City and County of Philadelphia, so so admitted it in their public address to the Grand Jury; for they there said, "If the call of the meeting of the 3d of May was addressed exclusively to persons favorable to its objects, the interference of individuals hostile to its proceedings, and the breaking up and dispersion of the meeting by them, *was a gross outrage on the rights of those who called it. It was a riot of a flagrant kind.*" "Any body of citizens, having in view a constitutional purpose, have the right peaceably and quietly to assemble together for its consideration and discussion. Any attempt by another body of citizens, opposed to the objects of the assembly, to interrupt it and disperse it, is not to be tolerated." "In this instance it has led to the long train of riots, murders, and arsons, which have disgraced our City, and shaken the foundations of social order."

Having thus shown you, upon the threshold, the solid ground upon which the right of meeting of the aforesaid Native American Republican citizens was founded, we would next state that we are prepared to

prove, to the satisfaction of our fellow citizens, that the members of this meeting having assembled with these lawful motives and designs, and by virtue of this high authority, conducted themselves, when met, in the most exemplary manner. They organized, and the speaker was about to address them, when a band of fierce and lawless Catholic Irishmen, many of them aliens, interposed. They were not included in the call, and therefore had no right to be there at all. Their interests and feelings were on the opposite side to those who had called the meeting; it is easy, therefore, to perceive that their motives and designs were to frustrate the meeting, and prevent the proposed discussion. That such motives and designs were unlawful, *must and will* be admitted by every unprejudiced mind. That their acts were alike *unlawful*, we will also show: with force and violence they interrupted the exercise of an inestimable right—they broke down their staging—tore down their flag, and broke up the meeting; and, so far, prevented *American citizens, upon their own soil*, from deliberating and remonstrating, notwithstanding the guarantee of the Constitution.

The meeting offered not the least resistance, leaving the redress to the police and the laws of the land. No meeting of Quakers could have furnished a stronger example of *non-resistance*. Such as we have said having been the state of affairs on the third of May, a question arose *whether American citizens should cowardly surrender to a lawless band of ruffians an inestimable right, or call a second meeting, and insist upon its exercise?* An adjourned meeting was called for Monday, the sixth day of May, at four o'clock P. M., at the same place. To this meeting *no one* was invited to take arms; nothing illegal was contemplated by its members. On the sixth, the Native American Republican citizens *peaceably* assembled. They organized, and they proceeded to business, when a Catholic Irishman by the name of O'Neil, who was one of the opposition, unlawfully and riotously disturbed them. This was the *first act of violence* committed on the sixth, and it can be traced to the opposition by parol evidence and by the VERDICT OF O'NEIL'S CONVICTION. At this juncture a shower of rain came on, when the Americans, as they had a right to do, took refuge in the Washington Market House. Here they were immediately assailed and disturbed by the opposing Irish party. That their motives were to frustrate *this* meeting as they had done *that* of the third of May, you will entertain no doubt. They sought, by force and violence, to prevent American citizens *entirely* from exercising their right of discussion and remonstrance! A fight ensued, first without arms, in which the *Irish oppositionists* struck the *first blow*. Soon afterwards a gun was fired. It was from the Hibernia Hose House, and *was discharged by the Irish upon the Americans*. This was the *first appeal to arms*, and it was *on the side of the Irish*. From these facts, which we contend have been clearly proven, we contend that the *Irish rioters alone were breakers of the law*; that the Native American Republicans was the assaulted and innocent party. That this meeting of the sixth of May acted throughout in self-defence alone, and that their opponents were the aggressors, will be evident from *this*, among other circumstances, viz.: that the Irish rioters were the successful party, the Native American Republicans having been a second time beaten and driven off the ground. George Shiffler, one of the Americans, was murdered in this riot of the sixth of May. The Native American Republicans were thrown upon their own resources, and were obliged either to defend themselves, or submit to be wantonly butchered.

After the proceedings of the sixth of May, to which we have above briefly alluded, but which might be given to you more in detail if it were necessary, a dilemma again presented itself, viz.: "*whether dear and valuable rights should be surrendered by American freemen to a lawless mob of foreign Irish Catholics, or should be insisted upon.*" It was decided to call a meeting for the seventh of May in Independence Square.

Much stress has been laid, in a certain place, upon the manner in which this call was worded. We will ask you to recollect the honest excitement under which that call was written, and not to forget *who* raised that excitement. No man has the right to place the body of a citizen upon the rack, and then expect him to behave with the same coolness as if he was stretched upon a bed of down. He who dams up a torrent, must not

be surprised at a rush of waters when the obstacle is overcome.

You, making due allowance for the circumstances, will read the call. "*Let every man come prepared to defend himself*;" these were the words.

A call "*to come prepared*" does not necessarily mean "*to come with arms*;" and, in a case like the one now presented to you, cannot be so construed: but it was only "*to defend himself*," which is lawful, for the 21st section of the ninth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania declares, that "*the right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned*."

Self-defence is the first law of nature; to establish its rightfulness needs no appeal to books—to maintain it, requires no aid from the laws of man. It has been *planted in every breast* by an *All-wise Creator*, and its growth cannot be stifled—no, not even by the dictates of our Holy Religion! "*To defend himself*," to a *free-man*, is "*to maintain the sacred rights of man*," among which (as we have shown) is the "*right of discussion and remonstrance*." Did our forefathers act in *self-defence*? Did they maintain the *rights of man*? To go still further,—what was the answer of our *Saxon* ancestors, when the charter of *their* liberties was demanded? Each man drew a poignard from his bosom, next his heart, and exclaimed, "*By this we won them, and with this we will defend them!*" And shall we disgrace our noble ancestry? Be it remembered that we are speaking of *defence*, not *offence*—we are speaking of defending *life, liberty, and free discussion*, and such *high rights*—and we are speaking of *cases of emergency*, such as that of the seventh of May, when disorder and bloodshed ran riot, and the voices of the law and its ministers were drowned amid the din of lawless strife and rebellious arms. In *such a case*, we inquire, "*would you require us to disgrace our noble ancestry?*" Much also has been said of the *adjournment to Kensington*. It has been pronounced to be *imprudent, illegal and disastrous*. That the adjournment was *not illegal*, we will maintain in the face of the world. If the Constitution and Laws do *not* limit the *place* of meeting, *who* has a right to do so? If any one has such right, surely it is not possessed by a band of Irish rioters!

As to the *imprudence* of the adjournment, allow us to suppose a case which may throw some light upon the subject. Suppose a band of lawless men should determine that your Honorable House of Representatives should not sit in your Legislative Hall;—suppose they should break into it, overturn the tables and benches, tear down and trample under foot the emblem of Legislative authority, and turn the members into the street. Now, suppose the honorable members of that House should meet in some other place, and resolve that they *would* proceed with the lawful business for which they were elected; would it, or would it not, be an act of imprudence to insist upon returning to *the very spot* from which they had been unlawfully ejected? Allow us, with profound respect, to say, that their *right* to meet and make laws is not *more perfect* than that of the *citizens to meet, discuss, and remonstrate*—their right to return to their Legislative Halls is *no greater than theirs to return to Kensington*.

Before the meeting of the third of May, two attempts had been made by the Americans to assemble in as many public houses, but the Irish Catholics, in each case, threatened the owners of the houses with personal injury, &c., if they allowed the meeting to take place on their premises; and thus they frustrated *these measures*. In fact, these lawless men had made up their minds, and so expressed themselves, *that a meeting, whose object it was to memorialize Congress to alter the Naturalization Laws, should not be holden in the Ward*.

From these facts, you will perceive to what a degraded condition those persons would reduce the Native American citizens of the City and County, who would require them tamely to submit to be browbeaten and hectored out of their constitutional rights to assemble by a set of riotous foreigners!

But you, fellow citizens, are not going to condemn free born Americans to this state of abject slavery?

Besides, where were these impositions to end? If the Americans had surrendered up *this right*, what security would they have had that these same foreigners would not have followed up exaction upon exaction, un-

til, eventually, no American meeting can be holden, for any purpose, without the previous license of these foreigners?

There remains no doubt in our minds that the Catholic Irish had *determined* that the Native American Republicans should hold no such meeting as they had proposed to hold in the Ward, and that they (the rioters) would resist the holding of any such meeting, *even unto death*.

A respectable witness has said that he heard some of them call out, "*now the women and children to the houses, and every man to his gun*" upon which men ran into an alley, and each one came out again well armed. A third has sworn that he saw the *first fire*, and that it came from the Irish at the Hibernia Hose House; he is supported in this by still another, who has sworn that the first gun was fired by the Irish rioters, before any attack was made by the Americans. One gentleman saw an Irishman come from behind a brick building, kneel down and take deliberate aim at an American, as one would at a wild beast, and fire. Several other witnesses observed John Taggart, another Irish Catholic; hiding behind an old stable, and saw him aim and fire upon the Americans. One of the balls went through a man named Young. Another gentleman saw the meeting pelted with brickbats and stones, by the Irish, before anything offensive was done by the members of the American meeting. A general firing now took place from the Irish in Harmony Court and the Germantown Road; a respectable citizen has sworn that he saw more than fifty flashes from a blue frame in Harmony Court. Another saw men on the Germantown Road, hiding and firing, like savages—he saw one Irishman take a rest on a fence, and fire and kill a man. A third has proved that he saw the men in Harmony Court come in to Cadwallader street and fire, and then retreat to load anew. Many witnesses have proved that port holes had been previously, deliberately, cut in the houses of the Irish in the vicinity, out of which to fire upon the Americans. About this time, Rhinedollar, an American, was murdered by these Irishmen.

Under these imperious circumstances, and thus driven, as it were, to the extremes of despair, it is not wonderful (as it is respectfully submitted to you) that the Americans should have *retaliated*, and endeavored to *defend themselves*!

That all they did, at that time, was in *self-defence*, and did not exceed the bounds of the law, under the circumstances of the case, we contend is very manifest. We respectfully submit that it is alike due to our national character for peace and order, to the hitherto unblemished reputation for sobriety and submission to the laws of the inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia, and to the individual feelings and standing of those who have taken a part in calling and holding these public meetings, and have thus been maltreated, that a fair opportunity should be given to have the whole matter deliberately and impartially examined, and the result published; that not only our own citizens, but the world, may know that it was not the Native American citizens of these districts; but a band of lawless Roman Catholic Irishmen, mostly aliens, who are to blame for the disorders that have disgraced our city and county.

THE SOUTHWARK RIOTS, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Before our citizens had recovered from the shock of this unprovoked and appalling massacre, a fearful repetition by the same class of foreigners was attempted in Southwark. What the motive could have been for this second astounding outrage we will not undertake to say; but will furnish such evidence as will enable Americans to draw their own conclusions. We point to the drilling of soldiers in the church, the unlawful organization of a company of foreigners by a brother of the priest, himself an unnaturalized foreigner; the warlike array discovered on searching the church, the placing of the Irish Greens in the church with an Irish Catholic commander, the prevarication and falsehood manifested by the priest before his own altar; the important testimony of the

Episcopal Clergyman the Rev. M. Coleman, and above all the childish, frivolous excuse assigned by the priest to the High Sheriff for turning his church into an armed fortress in the midst of a quiet and peaceful community. When we look at the total absence of all cause or provocation for this murderous array; at the deadly loss being all on the American side, but one foreigner having been killed, while so many of our countrymen were massacred, we are at a loss to conceive whether these massacres were intended to show how far foreigners already dare to trample on Americans with impunity, or whether to create a cry of persecution in order to enlist sympathy and collect funds and other aid from the papists of Europe as they are now so largely doing, or whether it is a part of some other Jesuit scheme against the people and institutions of this country, some fatal conspiracy yet undeveloped, we shall not surmise, but leave the reader to draw his own conclusions from the following testimony.

THE SHERIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Testimony adduced before the Court of Quarter Sessions, The Attorney General called—

MORTON McMICHAEL, SWORN—I am the High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia;

* * * * * I told him it was indiscreet* to have done so, and inquired the reason why this had been done, when there was no immediate danger; Priest Dunn, replied that he had received information that day, that the church was to be attacked in the evening, and put a note into my hands; I read part of it, and found that the handwriting was that of a female, and signed with a female signature; the substance of the note was, that the church was to be attacked that evening; I asked him who the writer was, and he said, a young lady, a teacher in his Sabbath school;!!!!

* * * * * I went into the church with the twenty men and Alderman McKinley; I found in the robing room the same persons we had left there; I made a list of the names and residences of those who had been furnished as my posse; when I had done so some person proposed to make a search; I said to them that they were my posse, that they were there for the protection of the property, that it would be unsafe to make a search with candles, and that day time was the proper period for that; while still speaking on that subject, a side-door was opened, and two men were seen there armed with muskets; they were standing there as if guarding a passage; each man had a musket at his shoulder; the twenty men then became excited, expressed apprehensions at being fired on from the inside of the church, said they could not stay to peril their lives, and we then went through the church; we found in the church, stationed at different parts, eight or ten men armed—eight of their muskets were loaded. We found a number of muskets stacked in one of the side rooms of the church; we found in a closet a number of old fowling pieces, single and double barrellled guns, and rifles; most of them were loaded and loaded very heavily; there were besides some pistols, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, &c.

TESTIMONY.

Of Isaiah Robins, 124, Queen Street. I had a conversation with Mr. Dunn, the Priest, about the 2d or 3d of July. I told Mr. Dunn that so long as he did not arm his Church there was no reason to apprehend any attack; Mr. Dunn had frequently told me, before this, that he expected an attack upon the 4th of July. I told him he might go in and out until he was gray-headed without any danger of attack. I told him that so long as he kept himself within the laws, they would protect him; that the civil authorities would protect him. I felt it my duty to speak to him as a neighbor, as I was interested, living adjoining his church, and if his church was molested my property was in danger. * * * * I warned him again and told him the laws of the country would protect him. I likewise told him that it was useless for him to undertake to defend his church by force. He placed up a wooden fence against my house and desired that the fence might remain there until after the 4th of July. I told him I thought it was altogether

folly. * * * * That evening I heard a noise in the basement story of the church which I supposed to be drilling. On the 5th of July, in the forenoon I went into the basement story of the church—* * * I saw several piles or stacks of muskets. I cannot say the number, but I saw several stacks. I then thought it was my duty to notify the civil authorities, &c.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE N. NUTZ, No. 34, ALMOND STREET, CURRIER.

I was one of the twenty selected for the search; I was left in charge of the long room and the muskets, whilst the rest of the Committee of 20 went up stairs: I asked Mr. Dunn the Priest, if there was any ammunition in the Church; he answered NO; we went to a closet in the long room on the south side of the church, and asked the priest what was in the closet; he said there were a few lemons, lemon syrup, and things of that kind; two doors of the closet being locked, we requested him to open them in order that we might see what was in them; he opened them, and we found in one of the closets a keg of powder, several pistols, a number of percussion caps, balls and slugs, &c.

SEARCH OF THE QUEEN ST. CHURCH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Feeling called upon by a sense of duty to our fellow citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, we, the undersigned, would beg leave to make a statement of a few simple, unvarnished facts, calculated to throw light upon the recent breach of the peace in the neighborhood of Second and Queen streets, Southwark.

It is well known, that on the 5th day of July, a furniture car conveyed to St. Philip de Neri Church, in Queen street, Southwark, a number of muskets, which were carried into the church, in presence of the residents of the neighborhood. The report of this matter having flew in every direction, the street was soon crowded by citizens, in anticipation of an outbreak. The Sheriff was sent for, and soon appeared upon the ground; a request was made upon him, that the arms should be taken from the church; he entered the building with two of the aldermen of the district, and soon returned, stating that there were twelve muskets in the church, which would be placed in the hands of the citizens. * * * *

The people still seemed not to be satisfied, and called for more arms, when it was suggested that a committee of citizens should be appointed, whose duty it should be to make a thorough search of the place, and to prevent any more arms coming in or going out. To this the Sheriff agreed, and deputed one of the citizens, who is a member of this committee, to choose the men. The subscribers were chosen, and headed by the Sheriff, who requested Alderman M'Kinley to accompany the committee.

The Committee concluded to parley no longer, and started upon the search. The first door we opened, revealed to us two able bodied Irishmen, with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets. These men were disarmed, and on opening the door at which they stood sentry we saw twenty-seven muskets stacked along the room. Placing out of our own number a guard over these men and muskets, we proceeded on the search; and in our way found eight other men armed as above. Arriving in the room in which the religious services were held, one of the Committee brought the priest in front of the altar, and thus addressed him: "I ask you upon your sacred word as a man and a Christian, have you any more men here? Have you any more arms? Have you any ammunition?" To each of these questions he answered positively—no. Finding nothing new in our progress, we again proceeded to the room or vestibule from which we first started. In this room were several closets and some of them were in a case or counter, which stood along the wall. We asked the priest to open it. He said it contained nothing but a few lemons and articles for making something to drink. We asked him to open it, when we discovered a keg of powder, some percussion caps and buck shot; and on account of this quibbling of the priest, we were anxious to open a closet which was under the stairs, leading from the vestibule to the room behind the altar. The priest here said that the closet contained private property belonging to his brother, W. H. Dunn, and some few

small articles belonging to himself, and objected to open it, stating that the key of that place had never been in the hands of any other person but himself and brother. No denial would be listened to, and accordingly the closet was opened; in it was found seven single, and two double barrel guns and several pistols; and several hundred cartridges, some of which had eight, ten or more slugs, and buck shot in them, and upon examination of some of the fowling pieces, they had seven, eight, and even nine finger loads in them. * * *

Adopted in Committee, July 11th, 1844.

John W. Smith,	Wright Ardis,
Jacob F. Vanderslice,	John Fareira,
John M. Dutton,	F. S. Johnson,
David W. Moore,	Thomas A. Roe,
John Baxter,	Jas. F. M. McElroy,
David Ford,	Fras. B. Longmire,
Francis S. Bready,	James Boaker,
Samuel Martin,	Solomon Walker,
William Copeland,	Reuben Stewart.

Having headed this committee by request of the Sheriff, I subscribe to the foregoing report.

N. M'KINLEY, Alderman.

MOST IMPORTANT.

Testimony of the Rev. Mr. Coleman, Pastor of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Southwark; and Editor of the Banner of the Cross.

"THE SOUTHWARK RIOTS. The U. S. Catholic Magazine complained at the time that we were altogether silent, in reference to the dreadful outrages of May last, in a northern district of Philadelphia; and we had at first determined to leave also to the secular papers any notice of the awful scenes of last Sunday in Southwark, (our own parish and residence,) of which we were compelled to be an eye witness. The accounts which have appeared in them have no doubt already acquainted all our readers with the shocking particulars; but those at a distance may not be so well informed of what we deem it a duty to make known; and that is, that the late disturbances were WHOLLY PROVOKED BY ROMANISTS. Whatever doubts may have existed as to the remote cause or immediate occasion of the Kensington riots, there can be none in the present case. During the whole of the great excitement consequent upon the former, Southwark remained quiet and peaceful; the same tranquillity and good order continued afterwards to reign; and the deportment of its citizens, of all classes, was most pacific and exemplary. It is perfectly absurd to pretend that the least danger to the Romish Church (St. Philip de Neri) could really have been apprehended. Yet, under all these circumstances of order and peace, this church is armed in open daylight, and the most formidable preparation for a deadly conflict made, with muskets, pistols, gunpowder, slugs, balls, &c. Twenty-four hours before this became generally known, one of the most respectable gentlemen of the district, predicted, in conversation with us, what the result would be; and it could not but have been foreseen by any one of ordinary sagacity. Was it designed to exasperate the population, and to bring about the subsequent scenes of violence and bloodshed? Such is, so far as we have heard expressed, the universal opinion of this community; and the least that can be said is, that there is just ground for suspicion. We must not omit to add, that, throughout all the tumult and desolation, NOT A SINGLE ROMANIST sustained the slightest injury, in person or property. Yet their periodicals are ringing with the ridiculous charges of 'persecution' and 'anti-catholic riots.'"

"We write under no other feelings than those of deep pain and sorrow, and were enabled to maintain the same calmness throughout the whole of the late melancholy occurrences,—which may be believed, when we state that several articles in our present number were written amidst the roar of artillery, in the square adjoining our dwelling, the frequent whistling of bullets, as they passed the window of our study, and the clash and din of arms on every hand! Nor do we wish to produce excitement in others. But it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact that we have reached an ominous and most important juncture. We can no longer doubt that a severe and searching struggle is fast approaching. Recent events should break in a voice of thunder upon the ear of every American Protestant.

JUDGE JONES, in his charge to the Grand Jury, on the 15th of July, 1844, said * * * the disturbance in Southwark, arose from the fact of a large number of arms having been put into the Church, in Queen street, and it becomes necessary therefore, &c. * * * When persons apprehend danger to their churches, or property of any kind they must solicit the protection of the law. What right as any sect to arm its churches; to make a FORTIFICATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY, when the LAW IS SUFFICIENT for the protection of ALL, &c.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

THE SOUTHWARK RIOT OF JULY.

At the stated meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Southwark, held on Thursday evening, the following report was read and adopted and ordered to be published:—

The Committee appointed on the 24th of July, 1844, to inquire into the origin of the tragic events which transpired in this district on the 7th of July, 1844.

REPORT.

These witnesses all concur in representing that the first alarm which was created in the district was occasioned by the taking into the church of St. Philip, in Queen street, in open daylight a quantity of fire-arms; that the reports which were rapidly circulated throughout the city and districts, of the arming of the church had drawn great crowds of people into Queen street; that on Friday evening the Sheriff arrived on the ground, having been notified by several citizens of the prospect of a tumult; that the church was searched on that evening by the Sheriff and a committee of twenty, appointed by himself as deputies, who found and removed quantities of muskets, powder, balls, and slugs: that when the Sheriff first arrived he found the church under the guard of a civil posse, summoned together by the Aldermen, and also the watchmen and police of the district; a military company arrived on Friday night, and was stationed in the church. * * *

Peace and quietness had now been restored by the peaceable exertions of this civic guard, and as the witnesses nearly all concur whilst the guard and peaceable citizens were congratulating themselves upon the restoration of peace and order, and the success of their labors in preventing the building from being injured or fired, their attention was arrested by the sudden and unexpected arrival of a military force under the command of Gen. Cadwalader.

The witnesses describe the military array as marching down Queen Street towards the church with music playing and attended by a large crowd, who had followed them from the city, through the district, into Queen street. On reaching the front of the church, the officer commanding halted his troops; and after congratulating the civic guard for their exertions in successfully resisting the mob, and in preserving the building, he desired the guard should leave the church, and surrender it up to him for protection; this was complied with, and before the guard had all reached Second street, on their passage from the Church down Queen, a distance of not more than two hundred feet, the soldiers had fired upon the citizens, at the corner of Queen and Second street in which fire several citizens,—one of them a respectable quiet inhabitant of the district, Mr. William Crozier, in Plumb street, aged thirty six years, who was one of the civic guard who had charge of the church, and Isaac Freed, of Green street, Spring Garden, aged sixty one years, and a man named Ellis Lewis, aged about twenty years, a stranger, were shot dead besides several wounded. One of the witnesses represents himself to have been in Queen street, going towards Front; on hearing the report of guns he wheeled around and saw a number of persons lying in the street, some appeared to be dead, and some appeared to be undergoing great agony.

A number of these witnesses were standing in the immediate vicinity of Queen and Second streets at the time of the fire, who represents that the confusion, terror, and horror of the multitude at that awful moment was intense and wild. They all concur in the opinion that the fire was cruel, unnecessary, and, as they represent it, a wanton sacrifice of human life. They all represent that at, and immediately before the

arrival of the soldiers, order, peace and quiet had been perfectly restored—that there existed no necessity whatever for their assistance—and that the dreadful scenes which were enacted in this district on that memorable Sunday-evening, all resulted in some unaccountable, inexplicable and trifling dispute with an officer and a citizen standing at the corner of Queen and Second. The firing of the soldiers must have been precipitated by some sudden explosion of anger on the part of the officer in question, as all the witnesses concur in saying that from the first arrival of the soldiers in front of the church until the fire, not more than ten minutes could have elapsed.

The Committee now submit the following:

Resolved, That this report be entered upon the Minutes of this Board, and that the narratives* furnished by the persons who were witnesses of the whole events, be filed among the papers of this district, as forming an authentic record of the dreadful scenes and events of the 7th of July, 1844, and that the same be subject to the inspection of any citizen of the district who may desire to see and read the same.

J. FEINOUR,
D. H. BOWEN,
ISAAC DUTTON.

L. PAYNTER,
T. D. GROVER,

* To be published by Baker and Elliot, Philadelphia.

The recent decision of Judge Rogers and all the excuses which a venal press has seized upon to excite prejudice against our Native born citizens, relate entirely to events which grew out of these foreign massacres. With the excitement occasioned by these astounding outrages; with the scenes that followed; the burning of armed fortresses; the too hasty sacrifice of human life by military leaders in quelling excitement which themselves had created; with the attempt to avenge the blood of massacred citizens, the striking back of those who had been fatally struck, with these, the natural result of unprovoked, merciless outrage upon unoffending Americans we have nothing to do here. We are confined to the single question upon which the whole matter rests, the single object of exposing the foreign origin and cause of all those appalling scenes, and this we have thoroughly accomplished. We have presented the law, the testimony, and the facts, which place the deep guilt where it belongs, showing how thoroughly and entirely it all rests upon the foreign serfs controlled and organized by their Jesuit leaders.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

We have filled up the space allotted to this subject yet have not reached the mass of powerful testimony before us. We are not able to add the legal testimony of near one hundred witnesses in our courts of justice; the powerful address of the Hon. L. C. Levin, the eloquent appeal of General Smith, the plain but convincing statement of Mr. Kramer, all eye witnesses of the massacre; nor the masterly review of evidence by the venerable Counsellor Peter A. Browne, Esq., the indignant rebuke of *The American Advocate*, or the overwhelming argument of Dr. Coates. These are all so many additional, solid links in the chain of evidence which prove the lawful and peaceful conduct of our citizens, the cool blooded atrocity of their foreign assassins, and the depravity of professing Protestants who, like the Judas Iscariots and Benedict Arnolds of old, have united in defence of the foreign foe, and in spreading malignant aspersions against the innocent.

We have not room for this additional mass of evidence; nor, if we had, is it necessary. No honest man can examine the proofs we have furnished without admitting their abundant sufficiency. No honest man, with a knowledge of the facts, can fail to appreciate the deep depravity of the hired slanderers, who have made it their business for a year past, to distort the truth, to coin falsehood, spread misrepresentation, and waste their sympathies on cold blooded murderers, while the victims of this worse than savage warfare are

denounced as “rioters” and stigmatized as “church burners.” Church-burners! indeed! when the solemn truth is thoroughly established that the Popes churches were saved by Native American Protestants, that but for their prompt and determined defence, not one stone would have been left upon another of all the armed churches in the city and county. Yes, even papist foreigners themselves owe not only their safety, but their existence to the forbearance of the Native born, whom they so foully outraged, and whom they and their friends have since united to slander.

Never since God made this world was there a more brutal outrage perpetrated upon its fair surface! Never was there an act of violence committed for which there can be found so little excuse! And we may add never was an outrage so grossly distorted, and misrepresented by partizan demagogues, never were victims to a brutal massacre so foully vilified, slandered, and abused. We close with an extract from the eloquent Anniversary Address delivered on the 6th of May, 1845, by Reynel Coates, M. D.

As was naturally to be expected, the history of that eventful time has been promulgated from one end to the other of this vast continent—perverted, mis-stated, and loaded with error or falsehood, according to the prejudices or the factional views of each reporter.

It is by no means incumbent upon us to defend the reputations of all the victims in the struggles of the sixth and seventh of May, 1844, and in subsequent riots, whose names may have been included without authority, in the catalogue of Native Americans, by public addresses hostile to our movement—but *it is our duty* to ourselves, our country, and the memory of the dead who fell unarmed, and in the exercise of a constitutional right before the premeditated assaults of an organized banditti—it is *our solemn duty* to unmask the cunning and expose the false issues by which it has been attempted to fasten upon *the victims* of such outrage, the crimes of their *oppressors*. Nor could there be a more appropriate occasion than the present for the exercise of such a duty.

So successful have been these misrepresentations, that even this assemblage has been denounced in my hearing by honorable, but sadly mistaken men, as a celebration avowedly in honor of the memory of rioters, fanatics and church-burners. We are taxed with being enemies to the legal rights of citizens of foreign birth—advocates of the disfranchisement of those who, by the sacred laws of our country, have been invited to our shores, and made our equals in every political privilege. We have been taxed with the endeavor to establish an odious distinction between different classes of the community, in open opposition to the first principles of republicanism. We are charged with a fanatical spirit urging us to a political crusade against a particular sect of Christians—the followers of a particular faith—in direct defiance of the constitutions of our country and our state. Ladies and gentlemen, were there a shadow of truth in the least of these high charges, I should not stand here the advocate of the doctrines thus misrepresented. Reason would revolt at the folly: Patriotism would sicken at the thought: the religious precepts of my childhood would rise up in testimony against me: ancestors who fled with Penn from the sectarian persecutions of Europe, to plant the peaceful standard of universal toleration in the western wilderness, would frown upon me from their place of rest, and a spirit would whisper in my ear, “Thou hast desecrated the memory of thy Fathers.” No man is my political brother—no party is my party, that raises *voice* or *hand* against the supremacy of the law of the land, the priceless blessing of equal political rights, or the sacred privilege of worshipping God—each after the dictates of his own proper conscience!

Let us meet these charges!—Let us examine the causes, the action and the results of the meeting of the 6th of May. Let us endeavor to ascertain, from well known facts and records—now part of the history of our country—what were the objects and intention of those who gathered, unarmed and peaceably, under the shadow of the broad flag of their country, on the open ground at Kensington—what were the principles which led the gallant boy whose image graces *that banner* to the fatal spot where he offered himself an unarmed and defenceless sacrifice to patriotism, in the attempt to save from the rude tread of a foreign mob, the standard of the stars and stripes!

